4. धातु एवं खनिज	
(1) पारा एवं सुखा (एन्टीमोनी)	
(2) कोकिंग कोयला	25,000–50,000 टन
(3) अन्य प्रकार के खनिज उत्पाद	
5. रासायनिक एवं पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद	
(1) रासायनिक सामग्री	
(2) रंजक पदार्थ	
(3) पैट्रोलियम तथा पैट्रोरसायन उत्पाद	4–5 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर
(4) टायर और ट्यूब	
6. ताजे पानी से तैयार किए गए मोती	4 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर
7. इंजीनियरी उत्पाद	
(1) औजार	
(2) विद्युत केन्द्र उपस्कर	
(3) आयल ड्रिलिंग उपस्कर	
8. भेषज	
9. पिंड लोहा ।	

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INDO-CHINA Trade

460. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAV-RAO JADHAV:
SHRI BHUVNESH CHATUR-VEDI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-China. Trade was worth U. S. $ 271. 2 million in the year 1989, while in 1990 it came down to U. S. 265 million;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such a decline; and

(c) what target has been fixed for the year 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTHAMDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The statistics of the Chinese customs for trade with India reflect these figures.

(b) China's world trade, as per their statistics, observed a general decline in 1990 with their imports down by 15 per cent and their global trade falling by 1. 3 per cent. Seen in this context, the decrease in India-China bilateral trade is marginal;

(c) The Trade Protocol signed in Beijing on the conclusion of the second meeting of the India-China Ministerial Joint Group on Economic Cooperation, Trade and Science & Technology does not envisage over all monetary targets except in few areas such as ores, tea, urea, silk, coal and petroleum and petroleum products. With both sides recognising th$_e$ need to expand and diversify bila teral trade, two-way trade is likely to register an increase during 1991-92.